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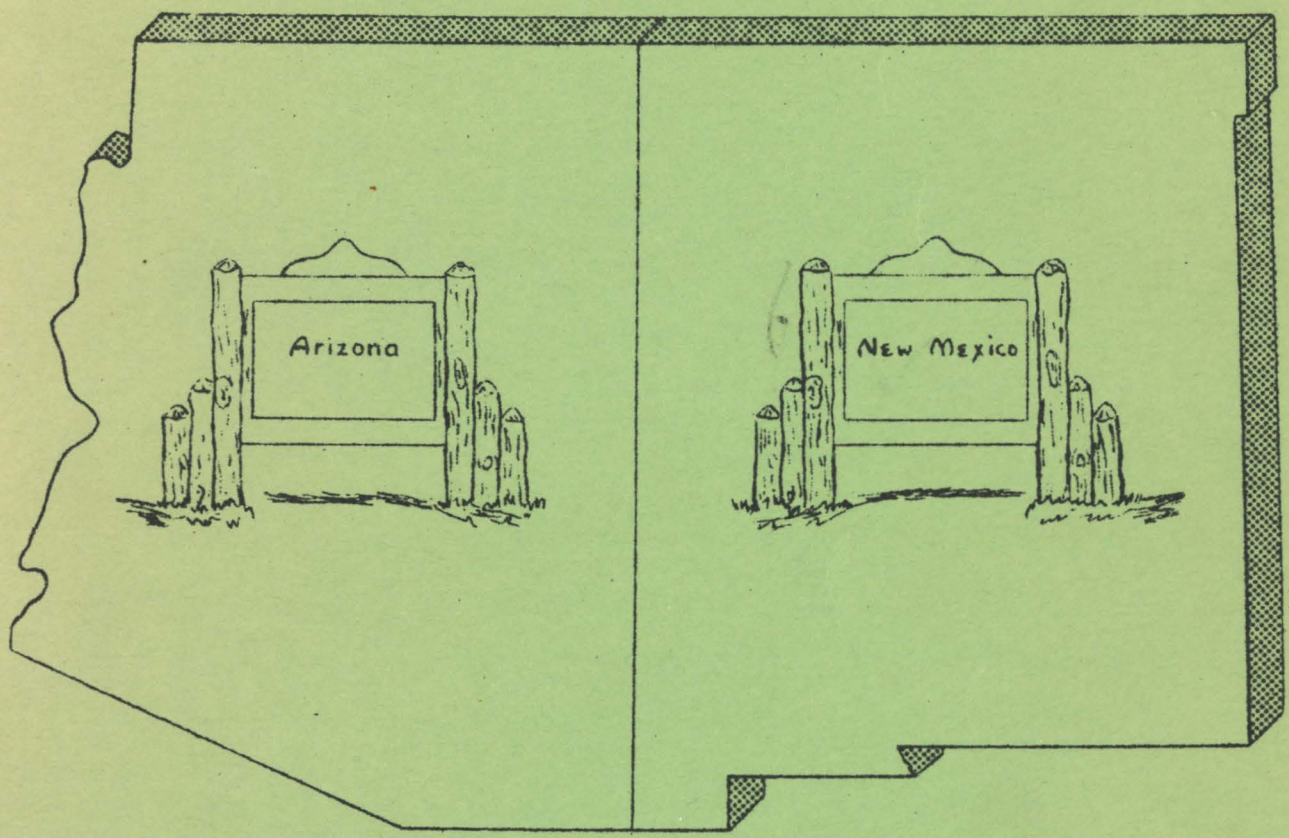
NATIONAL FOREST FACTS

Southwestern Region

Albuquerque, New Mexico

1957



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

NATIONAL FOREST FACTS

1957

The National Forests are managed with the objective of the greatest good to the largest number of people in the long run.

This guiding policy was first expressed by Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson in 1905 when the forestry activities of the Government were consolidated under the administration of the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. Since that time the water, timber, forage, wildlife and recreational resources of national forest lands have been managed so that they are available to the people. Proper utilization of these resources contributes greatly to the support of the economy of the area.

Congress has provided that 25% of the gross receipts derived from national forest lands is returned to the states and counties where the lands are located. An additional 10% is used for development of roads and trails on national forests.

National Forests also improve the local economy because of expenditures for administration, fire protection, campgrounds for public use, and development of roads and trails. Acreage of national forest lands is also considered in determining the amount of federal aid for construction of highways within the state.

Other values not expressed in dollars but of importance are: About 3/4 of the usable water originating in Arizona and New Mexico comes from national forest lands and intermingled mountainous lands. Each year over three million recreation visits are made and all of the lands are open to the public for fishing and hunting, subject to state regulation.

The following information gives details about national forest resources in the twelve National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico, which make up the Southwestern Region of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Timber Resources in Arizona and New Mexico

Estimates are available for two broad types of forest area in Arizona and New Mexico:

1. Commercial forest land, containing ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, white fir and other species suitable and available for logging operations. This area is generally found above 7,000 feet elevation and up to 11,500 feet (timber line). It receives precipitation averaging 19 inches or better, annually. (In general precipitation increases with elevation.)

2. The woodland area, containing pinyon, juniper, oak and the like. Generally between the 5,000-foot and 7,000-foot elevation, where precipitation is from 12 to 18 inches annually.

Forested Area in Region 3

(In acres. Includes all ownerships.)

	Commercial Forest Land	Woodland Area
Arizona	3,180,000	14,900,000
New Mexico	5,735,000	13,900,000
Total	8,915,000	28,800,000

3. In addition there are significant areas supporting sawtimber species that are non-commercial under present standards of utilization because of very light volumes per acre, inaccessible location or because the lands are withdrawn for other uses. No reliable estimates are available for this non-commercial forest land.

Commercial Forest Land--Area and Volume

ARIZONA	Area (Acres)	Volume (Thousand Bd. Ft.)
National Forests	2,201,000	12,746,000
Other Federal	5,000	10,000
State	34,000	104,000
Total, Federal and State	2,240,000	12,860,000
Private	125,000	644,000
Private (Indian Reservation)	815,000	4,343,000
Total	940,000	4,987,000
NEW MEXICO		
National Forests	2,993,000	7,696,000
Other Federal	134,000	292,000
State	158,000	305,000
Total, Federal & State	3,285,000	8,293,000
Private	1,733,000	3,128,000
County and Municipal	5,000	8,000
Private (Indian Res.)	712,000	2,012,000
Total	2,450,000	5,148,000

The foregoing figures are from the nation-wide study of forest conditions known as the Timber Resource Review which was conducted by the Forest Service in cooperation with State agencies and private groups during the period 1952-1955. (Data current January 1, 1953. Volumes are in Scribner Log Rule.)

Number of Tree Species in Arizona and New Mexico

There are about 130 species of trees in Arizona and New Mexico. Of these, four make up 98% of the sawtimber stand. They are: Ponderosa Pine (Pinus Ponderosa), 82%; Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), 10%; White fir (Abies concolor), 3%; Engelmann Spruce (Picea Engelmanii), and Blue Spruce (Picea Pungens), 3%. Corkbark fir (Abies Arizonica) and Limber Pine (Pinus Flexilis), etc. make up the remaining 2%.

Sawtimber Volume Cut by Selected Years (Entire State)

Data from Census (Calendar Year)
(All Land Ownerships)

The figures below are in M. ft. Board Measure (1,000 board feet.)

Year	Number Sawmills Reporting: Arizona	Number Sawmills Reporting: N. Mex.	Total Sawtimber Cut: Arizona	Total Sawtimber Cut: N.Mex.	Total Sawtimber Cut: Arizona and New Mexico
1932	22	52	58,000	72,000	130,000
1942	38	138	143,286	122,958	266,244
1952*	- -	- -	272,229	125,721	397,950

*Source Forest Service records.

Timber Volume Cut from National Forests, by Selected Years

(All classes of products converted to thousand ft. board measure)

Year	Sales (all classes) thousand ft. BM: Arizona	Sales (all classes) thousand ft. BM: New Mexico	Sales (all classes) thousand ft. BM: Total Arizona & New Mexico	Average** Price Per M feet	Free Use*: Arizona	Free Use*: New Mexico	Free Use*: Total
1932	57,577	11,541	69,118	$2.31			
1942	75,033	45,190	120,223	2.48	6,575	20,588	27,163
1952	175,501	60,002	235,503	9.17	4,636	14,976	19,612
1953	176,114	72,245	248,359	8.14	5,119	16,802	21,921
1954	194,235	79,103	273,338	7.73	5,744	15,987	21,731
1955	207,226	94,279	301,505	7.94	5,515	13,806	19,321
1956	207,624	95,753	303,377	9.10	5,477	12,542	18,019

Calendar Year

* Allowed settlers, farmers and residents on and adjacent to the National Forests for fuel, fencing, building, etc. These data are on fiscal year basis. Estimated number of people served, 12,871.

**Price is exclusive of timber stand improvement deposits.

Volume and Value of Timber Cut from National Forest Lands

(By National Forests and States)

(Calendar Year 1956)

National Forests	All Convertible Products (1000 bd. ft.)	Value $	Amount Free Use* (1000 bd. ft.)
ARIZONA			
Apache	42,699	$304,467	669
Coconino	49,825	462,022	655
Coronado	1,213	11,050	1,708
Kaibab	32,493	225,682	312
Prescott	2,438	14,853	461
Sitgreaves	72,197	841,190	767
Tonto	6,759	49,415	905
Total Arizona	207,624	1,908,679	5,477
NEW MEXICO			
Apache	9,576	83,434	1,023
Carson	12,028	107,998	6,945
Cibola	22,993	253,870	852
Gila	14,631	109,230	444
Lincoln	14,217	135,236	405
Santa Fe	22,295	163,072	2,873
Santa Fe (LU)	13	18	
Total New Mexico	95,753	852,858	12,542
Grand Total	303,377	$2,761,537	18,019

*Free use data for F. Y. 1956.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Livestock Grazed Under Permit on National Forests--C. Y. 1956

State	Cattle and Horses	Animal Months	No. of C&H Permits	Sheep and Goats	Animal Months	No. of S&G Permits	Free Use Livestock
Arizona	149,330	1,360,768	921	83,563	323,273	27	3,860
N.Mex.	80,011	678,082	1,816	85,394	433,816	138	2,647
Region 3	229,341	2,038,850	2,737	168,957	757,089	165	6,507

WILDLIFE

Estimates of Big Game on National Forests

1956

State	Antelope	Black Bear	Deer	Elk	Mtn. Sheep	Peccary (Javelina)
Arizona	8,800	1,200	103,000	6,600	35	18,000
New Mexico	2,000	1,400	78,000	2,700	60	650
Total	11,000*	2,600	181,000	9,300	95	19,000*

*Figures rounded for statistical purposes.

Estimates of Game Animals Killed on National Forests

1956

State	Antelope	Bear	Deer	Elk	Peccary
Arizona	530	100	17,000	700	1,200
New Mexico	100	150	15,000	120	Closed
Total	630	250	32,000	820	1,200

Estimate Number of Hunters and Fishermen Using National Forests

1956

Users	Arizona	New Mexico	Total
Number			
Big Game Hunters	75,000	87,000	162,000
Small Game Hunters	35,000	6,000	41,000
Fishermen	313,000	76,000	389,000
Total	423,000	169,000	592,000
Man Days' Use			
Big Game Hunters	215,000	255,000	470,000
Small Game Hunters	61,000	10,000	71,000
Fishermen	618,000	106,000	724,000
Total	894,000	371,000	1,265,000

National Forest Fishing Waters

(1949--Latest Report)

Water	Arizona	New Mexico	Total
Streams (Miles)	731	1,115	1,846
Lakes (Acres)	37,506	437	37,943

Public Campgrounds and Picnic Grounds on National Forests

(For further details, write to the Forest Supervisors at headquarters shown for each national forest. Example: "Forest Supervisor, Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff, Arizona.")

State	Number of Campgrounds	No. of Camp Setups
Arizona	148	1532
Apache National Forest, Springerville, Arizona Coconino National Forest, Flagstaff, Arizona Coronado National Forest, P. O. Bldg., Tucson, Arizona Kaibab National Forest, Williams, Arizona Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona Sitgreaves National Forest, Holbrook, Arizona Tonto National Forest, 104 N. Fifth St., Phoenix, Arizona		
New Mexico	123	803
Carson National Forest, Taos, New Mexico Cibola National Forest, P. O. Box 556, Albuquerque, N. Mex. Gila National Forest, Silver City, New Mexico Lincoln National Forest, Alamogordo, New Mexico Santa Fe National Forest, Santa Fe, New Mexico		
Total	271	2,335

Recreation Visitors on National Forests

1956

Recreation Areas	Arizona	New Mexico	Total
Campgrounds	360,000	184,000	544,000
Picnic Areas	1,000,000	669,000	1,669,000
Winter Sports Areas	65,000	30,000	95,000
Organization Camps	16,850	15,000	31,850
Hotels and Resorts	200,000	8,000	208,000
Recreation Residences	35,000	6,000	41,000
Wilderness Areas	10,000	10,000	20,000
Other Forest Areas	815,000	771,000	1,586,000
Highways and Roads	8,935,000	2,320,000	11,255,000
	11,437,000*	4,013,000	15,450,000*

*Figures rounded for statistical purposes.

Land Utilization Projects

	Texas	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Total
Picnic Areas	429,000	17,000	- -	446,000
Hotels or Resorts	5,500	- -	- -	5,500
Other Forest Areas	100	50	4,600	4,700
	435,000*	17,000*	4,600	456,000*

*Figures rounded for statistical purposes.

Primitive Areas

National Forest	Name of Area	Acres: National Forest	Acres: Other	Date of Approval
	Arizona			
Apache(Gila)	Blue Range	180,155	1,411	8/20/36
Apache	Mt. Baldy	7,400		8/20/36
Coconino	Sycamore Canyon	21,207	1,178	8/20/36
Kaibab	Sycamore Canyon	5,870		
Prescott	Sycamore Canyon	18,975		
Prescott	Pine Mountain	9,848	70	8/22/36
Tonto	Pine Mountain	7,582		
	New Mexico			
Apache	Blue Range	36,598		
Gila	Black Range	169,264	720	8/20/36
Gila	Gila	123,821	4,607	4/4/32*
	Wild Areas			
Coronado	Chiricahua	18,000		9/18/40
Coronado	Galiuro	55,000		6/19/40
Lincoln	White Mountain	28,118	112	3/1/57
Tonto	Sierra Ancha	20,850	66	2/28/33**
	New Mexico			
Santa Fe	San Pedro Parks	41,131		9/16/40
	Wilderness Areas			
	Arizona			
Tonto	Mazatzal	205,000	346	6/13/40
Tonto	Superstition	124,074	66	4/17/40***
	New Mexico			
Gila	Gila	438,406	220	4/4/38****
Santa Fe-Carson	Pecos*****	165,000		8/22/36*****

* Amended 1/15/53
** Amended 2/13/51
*** Amended 9/11/50
**** Amended 1/15/53
***** Amended 3/11/55

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Stream Flow Characteristics of Small Mountain Watersheds in Central Arizona as Related to Precipitation

	Elevation (Feet)	Precipitation (Inches)	Stream flow (Inches)	Stream flow as per cent of precipitation
Winter Period (October through May)				
Workman Creek (1938-52)	6500-7700	22.09	3.02	13.7
Parker Creek (1934-52)	5400-7400	16.81	5.91	35.2
Pocket Creek (1936-52)	5300-7000	16.02	3.07	19.2
Summer Period (June through September)				
Workman Creek (1938-52)	6500-7700	10.48	0.47	4.5
Parker Creek (1934-52)	5400-7400	8.87	.41	4.6
Pocket Creek (1937-52)	5300-7000	8.57	.26	3.0

The major part of the water yield produced in Arizona and New Mexico originates from winter precipitation. Evaporation is much less in winter, and use by plants is at minimum. Much of the run-off from the short duration summer storms is lost in dry stream channels.

The percentage of precipitation yielded as streamflow is always small and it varies between watersheds and from year to year. Variations are caused by many characteristics including geology, topography, depth of soil, and vegetation cover; as well as by amount, nature, and distribution of the precipitation.

Estimated Water Yield from National Forest Drainages

These estimates were correlated with available streamflow and precipitation data. Basic data on the mountainous areas considered are sparse and served only to guide the estimates on a sample basis. Vegetative types were used as indicators of amount of precipitation received (in the absence of records). Stream-gauging records served to give indications of the amount of water yield obtained from watersheds located in various parts of the Region and being comparable in precipitation, climate, vegetative cover and other factors affecting water yield, to the areas being considered.

The estimates were made several years ago and are based on records of past periods of years which were somewhat wetter than recent years have been. The estimates include both surface and underground water. The amounts shown are not estimates of streamflow but of total water not lost by evaporation or used by vegetation, and, therefore, contributing to streamflow or underground recharge.

Santa Fe National Forest--New Mexico

Drainage Name	Area Considered Sq. Mi.	Average Water Yield Per Year	Acre Feet Per Sq. Mile
Mora River*	132	42,000	317
Gallinas River	57	20,000	346
Tecolote Creek	46	8,000	179
El Rito Creek	30	3,500	118
Canyon Blanco	74	4,500	60
Cow Creek	121	26,500	220
Pecos River	306	108,000	353
Rio Galisteo	74	6,200	85
Santa Fe Creek	35	8,500	242
Pojoaque Creek	60	13,100	218
Santa Cruz & Truchas	117	36,000	308
Direct Tributaries from West Side**	209	17,600	84
Jemez River	223	40,400	181
Rio Puerco	102	12,100	119
Chama River	336	43,500	129
Gallinas River	218	21,600	100
Largo Creek(San Juan)	18	800	44
Total	2,158	412,300	190

* Includes Rociada Tract and Mora Grant lands to forest boundary.
** Excluding Ramon Vigil Grant.

Baca location is not included in estimates.

Estimated Water Yield by Principal Drainages

Gila National Forest--New Mexico

Drainage Name	Area Considered Sq. Mi.	Average Water Yield Per Year	Acre Feet Per Sq. Mi.
Luera Mtns. and Y Canyon	155	4,100	26
Negrito Creek	185	8,100	44
San Francisco (Direct)	486	35,000	68
Sub-total (San Francisco)	671	43,100	62
Sacaton Creek	18	2,500	139
Mogollon Creek	110	17,100	155
West Fork, Gila	164	30,850	188
Middle Fork, Gila	364	35,500	98
Main Stem, Gila	728	35,700	49
Bear Creek	126	7,200	57
Sapello Creek	176	9,750	55
Black Canyon	115	10,100	88
Diamond Creek	119	9,700	81
Mangas Wash (Burros)	82	2,100	26
Gila Direct (Tillie-Hall Peak)	36	800	22
Gila Direct (Burros)	178	4,100	23
Sub-total (Gila River)	2,216	165,400	76
Mimbres	345	19,600	57
Rio Grande (Direct)	454	26,100	57
Sub-total (Rio Grande)	799	45,700	57
Total (New Mexico only)	3,841	258,300	67

Carson National Forest--New Mexico

Latir Creek	17	5,500	325
Red River	171	62,000	364
San Cristobal	29	3,200	112
Rio Hondo	38	19,300	507
Taos Creek*	123	32,200	264
Little Rio Grande*	145	38,300	264
Embudo (Pueblo Creek)	230	65,000	284
Coyote Creek (Can.)***	14	4,500	320
Los Pinos (San Antone)	204	50,000	248
Brazos **	20	8,000	392
Aguage Arroyo ****	74	4,600	62
Las Tusas	186	22,000	120
Vallecitos*	220	37,000	170
El Rito Creek	65	13,500	207
Canjilon Creek*	151	14,500	101
Rio Nutrias **	17	3,500	212
Rio Cebolla **	54	4,000	76
Chama (Direct)	38	600	16
San Juan (Jicar.)	249	15,600	63
Total	2,045	403,300	197

* Includes non-national forest area of watershed.

** National forest drainage only.

*** Does not include Santa Fe area administered by Carson.

**** Does not include Taos Resettlement Area.

Estimated Water Yield by Principal Drainages

Apache National Forest--Arizona and New Mexico

Drainage Name	Area Considered Sq. Mi.	Average Water Yield Per Year	Acre Feet Per Sq. Mi.
Mineral Creek	52	12,200	232
Canero Creek	37	8,300	224
Little Colorado (Direct)	81	33,700	414
S. Fork Little Colorado	55	14,300	260
Nutrioso Creek	148	17,300	117
Coyote Creek*	80	5,500	69
Agua Fria Creek*	127	6,400	51
Largo Creek*	127	13,700	108
Sub-total Little Colo.	707	111,400	158
Mangas Creek*	61	8,100	133
Alamacito-Patterson*	74	8,400	114
T. H. Canyon-Cottonwood*	45	6,100	135
Sub-total Interior Plains	180	22,600	126
Tularosa Creek	324	23,800	74
Apache Creek	137	10,900	79
Saliz-Bushy Creek	75	4,200	56
Pueblo Creek	84	5,800	69
Upper "Frisco" Direct	162	24,200	149
Centerfire-Karruth Creek	149	10,800	73
Lower "Frisco" Direct	214	11,000	51
Sub-total San Francisco River**	1,145	90,700	80
Campbell & Dry Blue	112	24,700	220
Blue River (Direct)	184	23,800	129
Sub-total Blue River	296	48,500	164
North Fork Black River	49	21,800	445
East Fork Black River	63	25,500	405
Black River (Direct)	244	101,600	415
Sub-total Black River	356	148,900	418
Total	2,684	422,100	157

* Principally flood waters and seasonal flow.

** Exclusive of Negrito Creek above Apache-Gila boundary.

Estimated Water Yield by Principal Drainages

Prescott National Forest--Arizona

Drainage Name	Area Considered Sq. Mi.	Average Water Yield Per Year	Acre Feet Per Sq. Mi.
Bill Williams	299	15,500	52
Hassayampa	204	26,100	128
Agua Fria (West)	247	31,200	126
Agua Fria (Northeast) (Yaeger Canyon, Ash.Cr.)	218	15,200	70
Agua Fria (Southeast) (Sycamore, & Indian Creek)	80	8,900	111
Sub-total Agua Fria River	545	55,300	101
Verde, Northwest (Chino)	224	7,200	32
Verde, Southwest (Williamson Valley, Granite Creek)	243	12,100	50
Verde, North (West of Hell Canyon)	208	4,800	23
Verde, North (East of Hell Canyon)	187	5,100	27
Verde, West (From Cottonwood North)	171	5,500	32
Verde, South (From Cottonwood South)	188	10,700	57
Sub-total Verde River	1,221	45,400	37
Total	2,277	142,300	62

FIRE CONTROL

Cumulative 1956 Fire Facts, Region Three

Forest	Number of Fires: Total All Sizes	Class C and Over	CDE Obj. CY	Extra Pd. A & B	Extra Pd. CDE	Man Caused	Man Caused Obj. CY	Law Enforcement Cases Initiated	Total Acreage Burned: N.F. Land Only	Other In-side	Outside Protected Land	All F.S. Protected Land	Area Burned Obj. CY	Total Cost Fire Fund C.Y. 1956
Apache	174	7	2	6	1	12	9		410			410	880	79,710.31
Coconino	502	8	5		3	86	60	21	1,040	65		1,105	880	246,822.07
Coronado	185	56	6	1	21	38	11		29,013	12	6,103	35,128	1,834	660,219.36
Gila	39	6			4	3		1	6,683	70		6,753		379,906.09
Kaibab	223	2	2			34	37		192			192	550	74,250.88
Prescott	110	3	3		2	28	15	3	15,078	1	60	15,139	550	190,323.57
Sitgreaves	217	3	4	6	1	31	14	10	17,694	3,861		21,555	770	235,617.43
Tonto	181	11	6	4	6	31	12	1	6,738		1	6,739	1,980	230,855.00
ARIZONA	1,631	96	28	17	38	263	158	36	76,848	4,009	6,164	87,021	7,444	2,097,704.71
Apache	183	8	2	12	3	2	7		502			502	110	
Carson	103	4	2	2		47	14		55	3	292	350	220	127,034.00
Cibola	128	6	4	4	1	27	19	1	106	8	13	127	660	35,291.23
Gila	490	29	6	40	14	16	9	1	5,470	11	4	5,485	1,576	
Lincoln	107	5	3		3	26	13	3	5,869	822	1	6,692	660	174,559.71
Santa Fe	186	8	3	3		46	15	6	1,914	26	7	1,947	330	81,944.00
NEW MEXICO	1,197	60	20	61	21	164	77	11	13,916	870	317	15,103	3,556	418,828.94
REGION 3	2,828	156	48	78	59	427	235	47	90,764	4,879	6,481	102,124	11,000	2,516,533.65

Comparative Fire Record, 1947-1956

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Total	Average
Number of Fires	1,629	1,527	1,668	1,796	1,971	1,274	1,816	2,065	1,117	2,828	17,698	1,769
Man-caused Fires	304	308	172	399	264	205	331	309	329	427	3,053	305
Acreage Burned	19,895	24,465	3,706	33,795	104,817	2,624	50,519	13,040	28,021	102,124	383,012	38,301

OPERATION

National Forest Improvements (Government-owned)
(June 30, 1956)

			Arizona		New Mexico		Total	
	A - Acres N - Number M - Miles		Number of Units	Construction Costs	Number of Units	Construction Costs	Number of Units	Construction Costs
1.	Tree Planting	A:	1,670	$65,717.98	1,895	$32,445.64	3,565	$ 98,163.62
2.	Timber Stand Improvement	A:	176,299	1,189,118.99	62,886	273,092.72	239,185	1,462,211.71
3.	Range Revegetation	A:	81,741	358,215.13	56,919	623,388.46	138,660	981,603.59
4.	Acquisition of Land	A:			17,464	36,519.56	17,464	36,519.56
5.	Dwellings & Related Imps.	N:	558	782,921.89	414	601,789.48	972	1,384,711.37
6.	Warehouses, Shops & Offices	N:	196	361,377.44	159	311,893.63	355	673,271.07
7.	Communication Systems	M:	1,188	409,035,96	1,255	558,027.03	2,443	967,062.99
8.	Fire lookouts,Towers,etc.	N:	65	141,577.26	47	102,100.45	112	243,677.71
	Firebreaks	M:	15		3		18	
9.	Recreation Use Improvements	N:	158	1,254,842.82	92	561,411.12	250	1,816,253.94
10.	Game Refuge Fences	M:	8	188,491.80	4	24,333.05	12	212,824.85
	Fish Ponds, etc.	N:	49		13		62	
11.	Range Fences, etc.	M:	10,234	4,687,226.58	6,463	2,799,469.11	16,697	7,486,695.69
	Range Water Dev., etc.	N:	2,935		1,645		4,580	
12.	Land Use Improvements	N:				1,542,244.04		1,542,244.04
13.	Soil & Water Improvements			360,436.31		637,078.53		997,514.84
14.	Forest Development Roads	M:	9,253	12,911,104.56	6,215	8,281,360.52	15,468	21,192,465.08
15.	Trails	M:	369	319,628.59	2,644	257,475.86	3,013	577,104.45
16.	Landing Fields	N:				12,240.62		12,240.62
	Total			23,029,695.31		16,654,869.82		39,684,565.13

SPECIAL LAND USE PERMITS--1955*

	Free	Paid	Total
Arizona	3,037	2,303	5,340
New Mexico	797	733	1,530
Total	3,834	3,036	6,870

*Biennial report due in 1957.

New Elevations

Future publications of the U. S. Geological Survey will carry new elevations for a number of peaks in New Mexico. The list of new elevations, which will be official as soon as approved by the Research and Control Staff of the Geological Survey:

Peak	Feet
Wheeler	13,160.4
South Truchas	13,101.8
North Truchas	13,023.6
Middle Truchas	13,066.3
Santa Fe Baldy	12,621.5
Pecos Baldy	12,499.6
Elk Mountain	11,660.986
Peak No. 1	12,684.0
Lake Peak	12,408.7

These elevations, according to Robert O. Davis, Regional Engineer of the U. S. G. S., supersede any now published.

National Forest Lands Withdrawn for Exclusive Use by Other Agencies, but National Forest Status Not Revoked

State	Acres
Arizona	25,305
New Mexico	66,656
Total	91,961

National Forest Lands Under Forest Service
Administration by Counties
(As of June 30, 1956)

County	Total Area of County (Acres) (1940 Census)	Acreage Under Forest Service Administration	Per Cent of County Area Under F. S. Administration
Arizona			
Apache	7,151,360	485,132	6.78
Cochise	4,003,840	497,999	12.44
Coconino	11,886,720	3,336,286	28.07
Gila	3,040,000	1,677,025	55.16
Graham	2,950,400	395,583	13.41
Greenlee	1,199,360	749,436	62.49
Maricopa	5,907,840	691,660	11.71
Mohave	8,486,400	28,059	.33
Navajo	6,343,040	445,644	7.02
Pima	5,914,240	384,467*	6.50
Pinal	3,441,920	222,547	6.47
Santa Cruz	797,440	424,866	53.28
Yavapai	5,178,240	1,995,744	38.54
State Total	66,300,800	11,334,448	
New Mexico			
Bernalillo	744,320	80,666	10.83
Catron	4,414,720	2,172,529	49.21
Chavez	3,900,160	40,138	1.03
Colfax	2,409,600	7,635	.31
Dona Ana	2,434,560		
Eddy	2,664,320	134,739	5.06
Grant	2,540,800	884,731*	34.82
Hidalgo	2,206,080	77,220	3.50
Lincoln	3,109,760	416,784	13.40
Los Alamos	45,916	42,309	92.14
McKinley	3,491,840	190,270	5.44
Mora	1,242,880	91,685	7.38
Otero	4,248,320	525,606	12.37
Rio Arriba	3,747,200	1,261,840**	33.68
Sandoval	2,439,040	279,301	11.45
San Miguel	3,039,360	322,361	10,61
Santa Fe	1,243,520	179,615	14.44
Sierra	1,941,760	380,281	19.58
Socorro	4,974,080	721,971	14.51
Taos	1,443,840	360,580***	24.97
Torrance	2,137,600	160 567	7.51
Valencia	3,607,680	270,710	7.50
State Total	58,027,386	8,601,538	

* Includes 1995 A. Ft. Bayard Military Reservation inside N. F.
** Includes 720 A. Taos Project lands inside N. F.
*** Includes 240 A. Taos Project lands inside N. F.

Land Utilization Projects Transferred to Forest Service Administration from Soil Conservation Service

1956

State	Forest	Project	Symbol	Total Acres Acquired
New Mexico	Cibola	Mills	NM-LU-5	75,481
		Union County	NM-LU-21	57,622
		Central Curry	NM-LU-26	2,099
	Lincoln	Hope	NM-LU-4	12,773
	Santa Fe	Cuba-Rio Puerco	NM-LU-22	193,590
		Northern N.M.Grant Lands	NM-LU-25	238,112
Oklahoma	Cibola	Cimarron	OK-LU-21	15,243
		Roger Mills	OK-LU-22	30,968
Texas	Cibola	Tierra Blanca	TX-LU-21	7,677
		Boggy Creek	TX-LU-22	576
		Dallam County	TX-LU-23	77,182
		McClellan Creek	TX-LU-24	1,449
		Total		712,772

Other Areas Under Forest Service Administration

State	Forest	Name	Acres
New Mexico	Carson	Penasco Clinic	1
		Taos Project NM-LU-2	71,678*
	Gila	Ft. Bayard	8,840**
	Santa Fe	Bruns (Warehouse)	9
		Gabaldon Grant (NM-LU-12)	8,001
		Ojo de San Jose Grant (NM-LU-9)	3,987

* Plus 960 Acres inside N. F. listed in N. F. Areas (Rio Arriba and Taos Counties.)

** Plus 1995 Acres inside N. F. listed in N. F. Areas (Grant County.)

Land Utilization Areas Under Forest Service Administration
by States and Counties
1956

New Mexico

County	Area
Colfax	2,561
Curry	2,099
Eddy	12,773
Harding	67,229
McKinley	23,629
Mora	5,691
Rio Arriba *	151,973
Sandoval *	192,240
Santa Fe *	78,240
Taos *	69,286
Union	57,622
Total	663,343*

*Includes Taos Project, Gabaldon and Ojo de San Jose Grants under F. S. Administration prior to transfers from SCS 1/2/54.

Oklahoma

Cimarron	15,243
Roger Mills	30,968
Total	46,211

Texas

Dallam	77,182
Gray	1,449
Hemphill	576
Randall	7,677
Total	86,884
Grand Total	874,006

Experimental Ranges and Forests

Arizona

National Forest	Name of Area	Acreage: National Forest	Acreage: Other	Uses: Logging	Uses: Grazing	Established
Coconino Kaibab	Fort Valley	4,770		Limited	None	1/28/36 4/
Coconino	Long Valley	2,351	200	Limited	Capacity	3/31/36
Coronado	Mt. Graham	3,920		Limited	Cont'd	3/23/32
Tonto	Sierra Ancha	13,150 1/		Limited	Cont'd 2/	4/6/38

New Mexico

Lincoln	Cloudcroft	2,120		Limited	None	11/30/35

Natural Areas

Arizona

Coconino	Oak Creek Canyon	940		None	None	10/15/31
Coconino	San Francisco Peaks	953		None	Conservative	10/15/31 5/
Coronado	Butterfly Peak	1,000		None	"	7/25/35
Coronado	Chiminea Canyon	160		None	"	2/26/31
Coronado	Pole Bridge Can.	320		None	Cont'd	2/26/31
Coronado	Santa Catalina	4,464		None	None	3/23/27
Coconino	Gus Pearson	154 3/		None	Cont'd temporarily	8/17/50

New Mexico

Santa Fe	Monument Canyon	640		None	None	10/1/32

Research Area

New Mexico

Santa Fe	Univ. of N. M.	10,000		Regular		5/29/30

Experimental Ranges

State	Name	Acres
Arizona	Santa Rita	52,604

1/ Area corrected 9/15/54
2/ Parker Creek area closed.
3/ Within Fort Valley Exp. Forest. Area duplicated.
4/ Amended 10/17/41
5/ Amended 4/14/53

ENGINEERING

Primary Uses of National Forest Development Roads
Region 3
June 30, 1956

National Forest	Miles of Forest Development Roads: Administration and Research	Timber	Fire Control	Grazing	Recreation & Public Travel*	Special Use Mining**	Total Miles
Arizona							
Apache	1	180	47	175	161		564
Coconino	21	30	1,119	428	936		2,534
Coronado	222	9	159	425	344	104	1,263
Gila		2	52		29		83
Kaibab	101	469	241	620	240	16	1,687
Prescott	5	31	74	566	248	229	1,153
Sitgreaves	3	323	327	25	201		879
Tonto	22	89	355	350	176	37	1,029
Total	375	1,133	2,374	2,589	2,335	386	9,192
New Mexico							
Apache	2	220	15	202	10		449
Carson	293	315	135	60	287	11	1,101
Cibola	1	32	1,093	60	363	1	1,550
Coronado	23			16			39
Gila	7	268	135	349	11	33	803
Lincoln	18	158	121	225	451	12	985
Santa Fe	4	379	137	144	149	10	823
Total	348	1,372	1,636	1,056	1,271	67	5,750
Total R-3	723	2,505	4,010	3,645	3,606	453	14,942

* Includes C-Camping and Picnicking
H-Hunting and Fishing
W-Winter Sports
P-Public Travel, Other Uses

** Includes O-Other Uses
M-Mining
S-Special Uses

STATE OF ARIZONA

Distribution of State and County Share of National Forest Receipts
June 30, 1956

Forest	County	Amt.Paid State Under Act June 20,1910	Amt.Paid State Under Act May 23,1908	County Allocation on Basis of N. F. Land in County
Apache	Apache	$	$	$ 33,535.58
	Greenlee			18,007.66
	Total	12,756.82	51,543.24	
Coconino	Coconino			104,221.56
	Yavapai			32,232.66
	Total	33,772.07	136,454.22	
Coronado	Cochise			8,522.40
	Graham			6,769.72
	Pima			6,579.49
	Pinal			411.93
	Santa Cruz			7,270.86
	Total	7,314.64	29,554.40	
Gila	Greenlee	2,525.99	10,206.12	10,206.12
Kaibab	Coconino			63,993.94
	Mohave			1,080.86
	Yavapai			1,002.31
	Total	16,353.91	66,077.11	
Prescott	Coconino			586.84
	Yavapai			16,402.64
	Total	4,204.85	16,989.48	
Sitgreaves	Apache			9,871.41
	Coconino			56,976.94
	Navajo			99,708.37
	Total	41,222.36	166,556.72	
Tonto	Gila			24,220.85
	Maricopa			9,989.47
	Pinal			2,866.54
	Yavapai			4,837.04
	Total	10,373.58	41,913.90	
TOTAL FOR ARIZONA		$128,524.22	$519,295.19	$519,295.19

Total Amount of Allocation for Counties with Acreages on More than one Forest

Apache	$ 43,406.99
Coconino	225,779.28
Greenlee	28,213.78
Pinal	3,278.47
Yavapai	54,474.65

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Distribution of State and County Share of National Forest Receipts
June 30, 1956

Forest	County	Amt.Paid State Under Act June 20, 1910	Amt.Paid State Under Act May 23, 1908	County Allocation on Basis of N. F. Land in County
Apache	Catron	$ 192.15	$ 71,637.85	$ 71,637.85
Carson	Colfax			194.76
	Mora			362.40
	Rio Arriba			21,530.13
	Taos			9,148.28
	Total	83.78	31,235.57	
Cibola	Bernalillo			3,775.10
	Catron			7,755.05
	McKinley			8,904.48
	Sandoval			2,126.56
	Sierra			971.83
	Socorro			33,787.66
	Torrance			4,311.28
	Valencia			12,669.01
	Total	199.29	74,300.97	
Coronado	Hidalgo	3.39	1,263.32	1,263.32
Gila	Catron			23,642.25
	Grant			18,649.76
	Hidalgo			161.69
	Sierra			7,595.55
	Total	134.24	50,049.25	
Lincoln	Chavez			1,842.16
	Eddy			6,183.94
	Lincoln			19,128.57
	Otero			24,123.03
	Torrance			3,141.28
	Total	145.96	54,418.98	
Santa Fe	Los Alamos			1,497.07
	Mora			2,741.50
	Rio Arriba			14,758.11
	Sandoval			8,274.98
	San Miguel			11,406.48
	Santa Fe			6,355.53
	Taos			60.26
	Total	120.95	45,093.93	
TOTAL FOR NEW MEXICO		$ 879.76	$327,999.87	$327,999,87

Total Amount of Allocation for Counties with Acreages in More than One Forest

Catron	$103,035.15
Hidalgo	1,425.01
Mora	3,103.90
Rio Arriba	36,288.24
Sandoval	10,401.54
Sierra	8,567.38
Taos	9,208.54
Torrance	7,452.56

Net Receipts from National Forest Lands

F. Y. 1956

State	Timber Sales	Grazing	Land Use	Power	Total
Arizona	1,738,527.54	401,282.35	62,620.22	3,254.47	2,205,684.58
New Mexico	1,079,534.34	210,018.75	22,968.47	378.09	1,312,899.65
Total	2,818,061.88	611,301.10	85,588.69	3,632.56	3,518,584.23

Due State School Fund (Enabling Act June 20, 1910)

Arizona	$128,524.22
New Mexico	879.76

	Arizona	New Mexico
Total Gross Receipts	$2,205,684.58	$1,312,899.65
Less School Fund Receipts	128,524.22	879.76
Net Receipts	2,077,160.36	1,312,019.89
Due State 25% *	519,295.19	327,999.87
Due Road and Trail Fund 10% **	207,716.04	131,201.90

* 25% of the net receipts from national forests is paid over to the counties in which the forests are located for schools and roads.

** 10% of the net national forest receipts is returned to the forests for use on roads and trails within the forests.

Annual Statement of Net Receipts

F. Y. 1956

Forest	Forest Reserve Fund			
	Timber	Grazing	Power	Land Use
Arizona				
Apache	199,058.62	17,980.89		1,866.46
Coconino	515,657.08	51,112.62	1,200.25	11,619.01
Coronado	14,077.38	94,559.63		16,898.11
Gila	26,208.08	16,654.67	24.91	463.33
Kaibab	242,305.21	30,404.02	557.17	7,395.95
Prescott	14,235.68	51,257.14	786.00	5,883.93
Sitgreaves	684,180.61	15,777.57	165.00	7,326.07
Tonto	42,804.88	123,535.81	521.14	11,167.36
Arizona Total	1,738,527.54	401,282.35	3,254.47	62,620.22
Total Receipts Arizona				2,205,684.58
New Mexico				
Apache	260,767.25	23,555.00		2,445.07
Carson	99,528.53	21,445.51		4,052.03
Cibola	258,515.14	35,356.64	95.00	3,436.40
Coronado	566.73	3,806.78		680.28
Gila	121,111.08	76,963.46	115.09	2,141.09
Lincoln	178,543.13	35,074.83	10.00	4,193.92
Santa Fe	160,502.48	13,816.53	158.00	6,019.68
N.M. Total	1,079,534.34	210,018.75	378.09	22,968.47
Total Receipts New Mexico				1,312,899.65
Grand Total R-3	2,818,061.88	611,301.10	3,632.56	85,588.69
Grand Total R-3 Receipts				3,518,584.23

HISTORY OF FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

1631. First sawmill at Berwick, Maine.

1640. First ordinance governing timber use. (Exter, N. H.)

1822. DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York, pleaded for practice of conservation.

1828. Live oak and cedar reservations for Navy made in Louisiana (19,000 acres).

1831. Timber cutting on public lands prohibited.

1849. Report of Patent Office urges conservation.

1867. Wisconsin appointed committee to report on effect of forest destruction.

1870. Census. Forest area canvassed.

1872. Governor Morton of Nebraska established Arbor Day.

1873. Forestry Committee of American Association for the Advancement of Science presented memorials to Congress, asking for the appointment of a commission of forestry.
Timber Culture Act.

1876. Congress established an "agency" on forestry in the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Franklin B. Hough appointed Commissioner of Forestry.

1877. Congress granted its first appropriation of $6,000 for the purpose of obtaining information preparatory to establishing a Division of Forestry.

1882. American Forestry Association started April 25 at Cincinnati.

1884. The duty of making experiments with timber was added to work of Division of Forestry.

1886. Division of Forestry in Department of Agriculture created.

1891. By Act of Congress, the President was given power to establish forest reservations.
President Harrison established the Yellowstone Park.
Timber Land Reserve to be under control of the Land Office.

1892. Pecos River Forest Reserve established in New Mexico.

1893. Grand Canyon Forest Reserve established in Arizona.

1896. Secretary of Interior requested the National Academy of Science to investigate and recommend a National Forest policy.

1897. By the Act of June 4, the forest reserves were put under administration and from this Act, with subsequent amendments, the forests are now being administered. The Land Office had charge of administration.
The Division of Forestry gave technical advice. The U. S. Geological Survey was charged with surveying and mapping the forests.

1898. The Division of Forestry employed a total of six clerks and five scientific employees.
The first field work was done, which consisted of special investigation in connection with lumbering.

1901. The Division of Forestry was raised to the rank of Bureau but the change was in name only.

1905. By the Act of February 1, forestry work was consolidated and the forest reserves were transferred to the Department of Agriculture and the work of the Service, as we know it today, started. In July, 1905, the Bureau of Forestry became the Forest Service.

1907. The "forest reserves" were changed to National Forests in name to correct the impression that they were withdrawn from use.

1908. The direct administration of field work was transferred from Washington, D. C., to six district headquarters in the West; in 1914, a seventh district was established for the Appalachian Region; in 1921 an eighth district was established in Alaska; and in 1929 a ninth district was set up for the Lake States.

1909. Between 1901 and 1909, President Roosevelt set aside over 148,000,000 acres of National Forests.

1911. By Act of March 1 (Weeks Law) acquisition of forest lands on headwaters of navigable streams east of Mississippi River made possible.

1922. General Forest Exchange Act authorizes exchange of lands in National Forests; cutting of timber in exchange for land; reservation of timber; etc., amended and extended in 1923, 1926, 1928, 1929, 1935.

1924. The Reforestation Act (Clarke-McNary) was passed on June 7, greatly extending the scope of government cooperation in forestry.

1928. McNary-Woodruff Act was passed, authorizing appropriations of $2,000,000 for 1929 and $3,000,000 each for 1930 and 1931 for purchase of forest lands.
Forest Research Act (McNary-McSweeney) was passed, providing for a national forest research program on the part of seven governmental bureaus.

1930. Forest Service Districts became "Regions."
Secretary of Agriculture authorized to enlarge tree planting operations on National Forests.
Secretary of Agriculture authorized in cases of emergency to incur expense in search of persons lost in National Forests and in transporting persons seriously ill, injured or who may die within National Forests to nearest place where they may be transferred to interested relatives or local authorities.

1935. Secretary of Agriculture authorized to cooperate with States in acquisition and administration of State Forests (Fulmer Act.)

1936. Secretary of Agriculture authorized to maintain forest experiment stations throughout the United States.

1937. Secretary of Agriculture authorized to cooperate in developing farm forestry in States and Territories. (Norris-Doxey Act).

1938. Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 31 adopted June 13, 1938, created a Joint Congressional Committee to study the forest situation in the United States.

1941. Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry issued a report on "Forest Lands of the United States," citing deplorable conditions in the forest areas of many sections of U. S. and recommending "the establishment of a real forest economy in this country which, as important segment of the broad agricultural economy, will put to constructive use one-third of our total land areas." Recommendations included various cooperative aids to private forest land owners, expansion of public ownership, and a federal-state system of regulation governing forestry practices.

1944. Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior authorized by Congress to establish cooperative sustained-yield units, under cooperative agreements with private owners of forest land within the units.
Secretary of Agriculture authorized and directed by Congress to cooperate in making a national survey of forest resources.
Clarke-McNary Act (see "1924") amended, increasing funds to not exceeding $1,000,000 annually.

1945-1947 The Forest Service completed a post-war reappraisal of the forest situation in the United States. Several reappraisal reports were published. The reappraisal showed that the volume of sawtimber in the country's forests had declined some 43% in 36 years, that sawtimber was being drained from the forests one and a half times as fast as it was being replaced by growth, and that there had been a marked deterioration in quality as well as quantity of timber. It showed that cutting practice on 64% of all private forest land was poor to destructive; 28% was fair; only 8% was good or better. The reports said there is ample forest land in the United States to grow all the timber we are likely to need, but that if prospective future requirements are to be met, timber growing stock should be built up to double the present volume.

1948. First sustained-yield unit in Region established under the Sustained Yield Law (see "1944") near Vallecitos, New Mexico, on Carson National Forest.
Secretary of Agriculture set up an advisory committee to consider questions arising in regard to National Forest administration.

1949. Columbia National Forest in Washington was renamed Gifford Pinchot National Forest in memory of the first Chief of the Forest Service.
A bill, sponsored by Senator Anderson of New Mexico, was enacted by Congress to provide a large scale, continuing program of reforestation and range revegetation.
A large Sustained Yield Unit was set up on the Coconino National Forest.

1950. Congress enacted a law, known as the Granger-Thye Act, to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. It provides procedural changes which had long been needed. It also provides for use of part of the money collected as grazing fees in improving the forest ranges.
An Act known as the Cooperative Forest Management Act was passed on August 25, 1950, which had the effect of broadening the authority and ability of the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states for the purpose of encouraging improved management of private forest lands and the harvesting, marketing and processing of forest products.

The Region, particularly New Mexico, experienced one of the most severe fire seasons in its history and had the largest fires of record.

1951. The drouth and high fire hazard continued. The Southwestern Region experienced the most damaging fire season on record. Although the length of the season was normal, fires burned with severe intensity and acreage loss was high.
The first fish water improvement project in the United States under the federal aid in fish and wildlife restoration act (64 Stat. 430). This act authorized state game and fish commissioners to cooperate with U. S. Forest Service in the development of the fisheries resource on the national forests.

1952. Public Law 419 of the 82nd Congress authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer certain tracts of land in Northern New Mexico to the permanent jurisdiction of the Forest Service. These included the north half of the Lobato Grant going to the Carson National Forest and the El Pueblo tract going to the Santa Fe Forest.
The entire Animas Division of the Coronado (New Mexico), now privately-owned, was excluded from the area of the Forest. Public Land Order No. 772. (55,831 acres).

1953. Public Land Order No. 924 abolished the Crook National Forest and distributed the area to the Coronado, Tonto and Gila National Forests, effective 7/1/53.
The Luera Division of the Gila, now privately-owned, was excluded from the area of the Forest. (31,529 acres.) Public Land Order 906.
By Public Law 478, 82nd Congress, the Forest Service transferred 2,745.15 acres from the Coronado National Forest to the National Park Service for the Coronado National Memorial. Effective 1/2/54 by reorganization of Department of Agriculture, 797,710 acres of Land Utilization project lands were transferred for administration by Secretarial Order from the Soil Conservation Service to the Forest Service.

1954. Of LU lands transferred to the Forest Service 1/2/54, the following tracts were reconveyed by grant deed to various civic organizations:
Running Water Draw Project to City of Clovis, N. M., 3120 acres. Rita Blanca Project to City of Dalhart, Texas, 2076 acres. Tule Creek Project to City of Tulia, Texas, 647 acres. Wolf Creek Project to Ochiltree County, Texas, 653 acres. 183 acres of Sebastian Martin Grant lands were sold and 83 acres reconveyed by grant deed to former owners.

1955. Golden Anniversary of the Forest Service.

1956. Timber Resource Review Report prepared in review draft.

ORIGIN OF NATIONAL FORESTS IN THE SOUTHWEST

ARIZONA

Dates of Proclamations and Executives Orders Establishing Them	Original Names and Present Names
Apache National Forest	
August 17, 1898	Black Mesa Forest Reserve
July 1, 1908	Part of the Black Mesa Forest Reserve became the Apache N. F.
(The above covers only the portion of the Apache N. F. in Arizona.)	
Coconino National Forest	
August 17, 1898	San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	All of the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve and parts of the Black Mesa, Tonto and Grand Canyon Forest Reserves were consolidated under the name of Coconino N. F.
Coronado National Forest	
November 5, 1906	Baboquivari Forest Reserve
November 6, 1906	Huachuca Forest Reserve
November 7, 1906	Tumacacori Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	Baboquivari, Huachuca and Tumacacori Forest Reserves consolidated under name of Garces N. F.
April 11, 1902	Santa Rita Forest Reserve
July 2, 1902	Santa Catalina Forest Reserve
May 25, 1907	Dragoon N. F.
July 2, 1908	Santa Rita, Santa Catalina and Dragoon N. F. consolidated under name of Coronado N. F.
April 17, 1911	Garces and Coronado N. F. consolidated under name of Coronado N. F.

Coronado National Forest (Continued)

July 30, 1902	Chiricahua Forest Reserve
November 5, 1906	Peloncillo Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	Chiricahua and Peloncillo Forest Reserve consolidated under name of Chiricahua N. F. (Portion of the Peloncillo in New Mexico.)
July 6, 1917	Chiricahua and Coronado N. F. consolidated under name of Coronado N. F.
July 1, 1953	Transferred the Santa Teresa, Caliuro, Mt. Graham and Winchester Divisions from the Crook N. F. (425,674 acres)

(The above covers the entire Forest in Arizona and New Mexico.)

Crook National Forest

(Abolished 7/1/53, Public Land Order No. 924.)

Kaibab National Forest

February 20, 1893	Grand Canyon Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	All of the San Francisco Mountains and parts of the Black Mesa, Tonto and Grand Canyon Forest Reserves consolidated under name of Coconino N. F.
June 28, 1910	Part of the Coconino N. F. together with certain other land not heretofore reserved became Tusayan N. F.
May 22, 1908	Dixie N. F. (Arizona)
July 2, 1908	Kaibab N. F.
March 18, 1924	Dixie consolidated with Kaibab N. F.
August 4, 1934	Tusayan and Kaibab N. F. consolidated

Prescott National Forest

May 10, 1898	Prescott Forest Reserve
December 30, 1907	Verde Forest Reserve
July 2, 1908	Prescott and Verde N. F. consolidated under name of Prescott N. F.

Prescott National Forest (Continued)

October 22, 1934	249,201 acres transferred from Tusayan to Prescott N. F.

Sitgreaves National Forest

July 1, 1908	Parts of the Black Mesa and Tonto N. F. consolidated under name of Sitgreaves N. F.

Tonto National Forest

October 3, 1905	Tonto Forest Reserve
October 22, 1934	Bloody Basin transferred from Prescott to Tonto N. F. (151,285 acres)
July 1, 1953	Globe Division transferred from Crook. (508,326 acres)

NEW MEXICO

Apache National Forest

January 23, 1925	A portion of Datil N. F. was transferred to Apache N. F. This portion was originally part of the Magdalena and Gila River Forest Reserves.

Carson National Forest

November 7, 1906	Taos Forest Reserve
July 1, 1908	Carson N. F. created by consolidation of Taos N. F. and part of Jemez N. F.
June 16, 1923	63,708 acres in Taos County transferred from Santa Fe N. F. to Carson N. F.

Cibola National Forest

October 5, 1906	Mt. Taylor Forest Reserve
November 5, 1906	San Mateo Forest Reserve, Magdalena Forest Reserve
November 6, 1906	Manzano Forest Reserve

Cibola National Forest (Continued)

April 16, 1908	Mt. Taylor N. F. consolidated with Manzano N. F.
June 18, 1908	Creating the Datil N. F.
July 2, 1908	San Mateo N. F. added to Magdalena N.F.
February 23, 1909	Magdalena and Datil N. F. consolidated
March 2, 1909	Zuni N. F.
September 10, 1914	Zuni N. F. consolidated with Manzano N.F.
December 3, 1931	Name of the Manzano changed to Cibola N. F. and a portion of the Datil transferred to the Cibola.

Gila National Forest

March 2, 1899	Gila River Forest Reserve
February 6, 1907	Big Burros Forest Reserve
June 18, 1908	Consolidating the Big Burros with Gila N. F.
December 24, 1931	A portion of the Datil was transferred to the Gila N. F.
July 1, 1953	Transferred the Clifton Division from the Crook N. F. (518,483 acres)

Lincoln National Forest

July 26, 1902	Lincoln Forest Reserve
November 5, 1906	Gallinas Forest Reserve
April 19, 1907	Guadalupe N. F.
April 24, 1907	Sacramento N. F.
July 2, 1908	Guadalupe and Sacramento N. F. consolidated as Alamo N. F. The Gallinas and Lincoln N. F. consolidated as Lincoln N. F.
June 6, 1917 (Effective July 1)	Alamo N. F. transferred to Lincoln N. F.

Santa Fe National Forest

January 11, 1892	Pecos River Forest Reserve
October 12, 1905	Jemez Forest Reserve
July 1, 1908	Pecos River N. F. changed to Pecos N. F.
July 1, 1915	Jemez and Pecos N. F. consolidated as the Santa Fe N. F.

October 3, 1905	Portales Forest Reserve
March, 1907	Portales Forest Reserve restored to the Public Domain.

NOTE: The foregoing covers only changes of name and major transfers. There have been many additions, eliminations and changes in boundaries not listed.